

1 ORRICK, HERRINGTON & SUTCLIFFE LLP  
KAREN G. JOHNSON-MCKEYAN (SBN 121570)  
2 kjohnson-mckewan@orrick.com  
ANNETTE L. HURST (SBN 148738)  
3 ahurst@orrick.com  
GABRIEL M. RAMSEY (SBN 209218)  
4 gramsey@orrick.com  
405 Howard Street, San Francisco, CA 94105  
5 Tel: 1.415.773.5700 / Fax: 1.415.773.5759  
PETER A. BICKS (*pro hac vice*)  
6 pbicks@orrick.com  
LISA T. SIMPSON (*pro hac vice*)  
7 lsimpson@orrick.com  
51 West 52<sup>nd</sup> Street, New York, NY 10019  
8 Tel: 1.212.506.5000 / Fax: 1.212.506.5151

9 BOIES, SCHILLER & FLEXNER LLP  
DAVID BOIES (*pro hac vice*)  
10 dboies@bsfllp.com  
333 Main Street, Armonk, NY 10504  
11 Tel: 1.914.749.8200 / Fax: 1.914.749.8300  
STEVEN C. HOLTZMAN (SBN 144177)  
12 sholtzman@bsfllp.com  
1999 Harrison St., Ste. 900, Oakland, CA 94612  
13 Tel: 1.510.874.1000 / Fax: 1.510.874.1460

ORACLE CORPORATION  
14 DORIAN DALEY (SBN 129049)  
dorian.daley@oracle.com  
15 DEBORAH K. MILLER (SBN 95527)  
deborah.miller@oracle.com  
16 MATTHEW M. SARBORARIA (SBN 211600)  
matthew.sarboraria@oracle.com  
17 RUCHIKA AGRAWAL (SBN 246058)  
ruchika.agrawal@oracle.com  
18 500 Oracle Parkway,  
Redwood City, CA 94065  
19 Tel: 650.506.5200 / Fax: 650.506.7117

20 *Attorneys for Plaintiff*  
ORACLE AMERICA, INC.

21 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
22 NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA  
23 SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION

24 ORACLE AMERICA, INC.,  
25 Plaintiff,  
26 v.  
27 GOOGLE INC.,  
28 Defendant.

Case No. CV 10-03561 WHA  
**ORACLE'S RESPONSE AND  
OBJECTION TO ECF No. 2036**

Google perpetrated a fraud on the jury and on this Court. The witness testimony elicited by Google and Google's own closing argument, post-trial briefs, and uncorrected discovery responses all stated that Android did not run on laptops and desktops. It was Google's main argument regarding market harm and transformation. On May 16, 2016, Google's expert Dr. Leonard testified shortly after 9:20 a.m. that "Android has not superseded Java SE" because "the two products are on very different devices. As I just mentioned, Java SE is on personal computers. Android, on the other hand, is on smartphones." Tr. 1898:2:4; Tr. 1885:20. Unbeknownst to Oracle, shortly after 11 a.m. that same day, Google announced that it had "integrated [the] Android framework into Chrome OS" to run on laptops and desktops. Ex. F; Ex. 4.<sup>1</sup>

Only Google knows for how long it intended to write this software that would permit it to put Android and all Android applications on laptops and desktops. That was information clearly relevant to Oracle's effort to rebut Google's fair use defense. Google's failure to correct what were or what became inaccurate discovery responses on the topic violated Rule 26(e). Oracle suffered prejudice from its inability to use the information in the litigation. Google's conduct was inexcusable. A declaration from Ms. Anderson is not sufficient to address this discovery misconduct. Oracle is entitled to get to the bottom of Google's misconduct, the true facts, and whether Google's failure to correct its discovery responses was knowing, deliberate or intentional. Oracle is also entitled to a new, *fair*, trial.

**I. GOOGLE FAILED TO COMPLY WITH RULE 26(e)'S REQUIREMENT TO CORRECT AND MAKE COMPLETE ITS DISCOVERY RESPONSES.**

Google argued at the hearing that its "responses were all appropriate and accurate and reflected the state of discovery during the discovery period." 8/17/2016 Hr'g Tr. 46:9-11. But the plain language of Rule 26(e)(1) requires that a party "must supplement or correct its disclosure or response ... in a timely manner if the party learns that in some material respect the disclosure or response is incomplete or incorrect." Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(e)(1); *see also Imax Corp. v. Cinema Techs., Inc.*, 152 F.3d 1161, 1166 n.6 (9th Cir. 1998) ("[Rule] 26(e) imposes a duty on

<sup>1</sup> All lettered exhibits are exhibits to the Declaration of Matthew L. Bush in support of Oracle's Rule 59 Motion for a New Trial. *See* ECF No. 1997-1. All numbered exhibits are exhibits to the Declaration of Annette Hurst filed concurrently herewith.

1 a party to ‘supplement or correct’ their interrogatory responses under certain circumstances, such  
 2 as ... if ‘the response is in some material respect incomplete or incorrect.’”). The rule  
 3 specifically applies to responses to requests for admission, interrogatories and document requests.  
 4 Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(e)(1).

5 Rule 26(e) was amended in 1993 in order to “broaden[] the duty to supplement” so that a  
 6 party must “supplement ‘or correct’ earlier disclosures or discovery responses to ‘include  
 7 information thereafter acquired.’” Wright and Miller, 8A *Fed. Prac. & Proc. Civ.* § 2049.1 (3d  
 8 ed.). As courts have recognized, Rule 26(e) creates a “duty to supplement and correct disclosures  
 9 and responses [that] is a continuing duty.... [I]f ... additional information becomes known ...,  
 10 this information must be disclosed and no additional interrogatories are necessary to obtain this  
 11 information.” *Allflex USA, Inc. v. Avid Identification Sys., Inc.*, No. CV-06-1109-SGL, 2009 WL  
 12 8591843, at \*4 (C.D. Cal. Oct. 30, 2009) (quotation marks omitted); *see also* 6-26 Moore’s  
 13 Federal Practice - Civil § 26.131 (“[I]f after answering interrogatories, additional information  
 14 becomes known to the answering party, this information must be disclosed and no additional  
 15 interrogatories are necessary to obtain this information.”). That duty “continues even after the  
 16 discovery period has closed.” *Star Direct Telecom, Inc. v. Glob. Crossing Bandwidth, Inc.*, 272  
 17 F.R.D. 350, 358 (W.D.N.Y. 2011); *accord Rodriguez v. IBP, Inc.*, 243 F.3d 1221, 1230 (10th Cir.  
 18 2001) (concluding that the plaintiff had “a continuing duty to disclose information ... even after  
 19 discovery closed.”).

20 After remand during the second phase of discovery, Oracle asked about Google’s plans to  
 21 put Android on desktops and laptops and all of its uses of Android. Google let stand numerous  
 22 materially inaccurate discovery responses that failed to disclose its Chrome OS/Android  
 23 integration:

**RFA No. 281 (Ex. O)**

- 24 • Oracle Request  
 25 “Admit that GOOGLE intends to use some or all of ANDROID, including DECLARING  
 26 CODE and SSO from the 37 JAVA API PACKAGES, to create a platform that runs on  
 27 desktops and laptops.”
- 27 • Google’s Response  
 28 “Google denies this request for admission.”

- Supplemental Response That Should Have Been Served  
Admitted. “We’re building a whole new platform to run Android apps on Chromebooks.”  
Ex. J-1 at 4.

#### **RFA 254, 264 (Ex. N)**

- Oracle Request  
“Admit Chrome OS contains DECLARING CODE” and “replicates the SSO of the 37  
JAVA API PACKAGES.”
- Google’s Response  
“Google denies this request for admission.”

- Supplemental Response That Should Have Been Served  
Admitted. Chrome OS “ha[s] the 37 Java API SSO [and] declarations.” 8/17/2016 Hr’g  
Tr. 62:14-15.

#### **Interrogatory 26-29 (Ex. P)**

- Oracle Interrogatories  
“For each VERSION of ANDROID developed or released by GOOGLE since October 27,  
2010, identify all ANDROID code that contains or replicates code from the 37 JAVA API  
PACKAGES, including any DECLARING CODE or any other code contained in the  
JAVA PLATFORM.” *See also id.* (Interrogatory 27: same for “any software” containing  
declaring code; Interrogatory 28-29: same for SSO).
- Google’s Response  
Cupcake to Marshmallow; ARC; ARC Welder; Brillo; GMS applications and  
documentation; unreleased versions of Android incorporating OpenJDK
- Supplemental Response That Should Have Been Served  
Also Chrome OS

## **II. NO COURT ORDER RELIEVED GOOGLE OF ITS DUTY TO SUPPLEMENT.**

Google argued at the hearing that “[n]o party had a duty to supplement discovery about matters beyond the scope of the trial.” 8/17/2016 Hr’g Tr. 46:7-8. That argument does not address Google’s duty to *correct* materially inaccurate discovery responses. Rule 26(e) imposes a duty to “correct” discovery responses that are “incomplete or incorrect.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(e)(1)-(e)(1)(A). It was not permissible for Google to create the false impression that Google did not “intend[] to use some or all of Android, including declaring code and SSO from the 37 Java API packages to create a platform that runs on desktops and laptops,” when the truth was just the opposite.

Moreover, Google’s argument is wrong because it focuses only on what Google erroneously considers to be the scope of the infringement claim at trial. The scope of discovery is not so limited. Rule 26(b) provides a party with the right to obtain “any nonprivileged matter that

1 is relevant to any party's claim *or defense*.”<sup>2</sup> Even if the Court excluded from the trial Oracle's  
 2 infringement allegations about laptops and desktops, laptops and desktops were still relevant for  
 3 Oracle to rebut Google's *defense* contending that its copying was a fair use.<sup>3</sup> That relevance is  
 4 amply demonstrated by the testimony and argument that Google sponsored on this very topic.

5 For the first and fourth fair use factors, Google's counsel and witnesses expressly based  
 6 their arguments on Android's absence from the laptop and desktop market.

7 **Dr. Gregory Leonard (On DIRECT by Google)**

8 Q. Did you reach an opinion as to whether or not Android had superseded Java SE  
 in the market?

9 A. I have.

10 Q. Can you please tell the jury what that opinion is.

11 A. It has not superseded -- Android has not super[s]eded Java SE.

12 Q. Do you have reasons for reaching that opinion? If so can, you explain them?

13 A. Yes, I have two reasons.

14 ***The first is that the two products are on very different devices. As I just mentioned, Java SE is on personal computers. Android, on the other hand, is on smartphones.*** (Tr. 1897:18-1898:4)



16 **Dr. Owen Astrachan (On DIRECT by Google)**

17 Q. Now is the Android platform compatible or intraoperative with the Java SE  
 platform?

18 A. No, it's not. We talked about how the Java SE is designed for laptop and  
 19 desktop computers, and an application written for those would use likely the 37  
 API packages and their implementations, but maybe the hundred-plus more that  
 were there for a desktop or laptop computer.

20 So if it used all those API packages, the declaring code and implementing code to  
 21 run on a desktop or laptop, we wouldn't expect it to run on a mobile device  
 because it wouldn't use all those API packages.

22 ***And similarly, if we wrote an application that ran an Android,*** it would -- it  
 23 might use some of those 37 independent implementations in the packages, but it  
 might use the accelerometer and the location services, and if it used those, those

24 <sup>2</sup> The previous versions of Rule 26(b) was even broader during much of the discovery period.  
 25 Prior to December 1, 2015, Rule 26(b) defined the scope of discovery as all “[r]elevant  
 information” even if not admissible at trial “if the discovery appears reasonably calculated to lead  
 to the discovery of admissible evidence.”

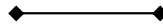
26 <sup>3</sup> Even apart from fair use, Android on laptops and desktops could have been subject to an  
 27 injunction, as this Court recognized. *See* ECF No. 1781 at 2 (“Nevertheless, if Oracle prevails at  
 the trial and if an injunction is warranted, the equitable remedy might extend beyond the versions  
 28 expressly in play in the trial pursuant to the ordinary scope of equitable relief.”) (quoting ECF  
 No. 1479 at 2).

new libraries that were designed specifically for the Android platform, *it wouldn't work on your desktop or laptop computer*. So in general, those platforms aren't compatible. (Tr. 1231:8-25)

Q. What's your opinion on Dr. Schmidt's explanation of the purpose of the Java API packages in Java SE and in the Android platform?

A. I think that Professor Schmidt missed the context in which the APIs are being used.

And the purpose of an API is to create an application in the context. *For example, to create an application that runs on the Android platform or on a desktop or laptop. So that context is key for understanding the purpose of an API.* (Tr. 1931:18-1932:1)



### Google Closing

Android is not a substitute. Java SE is on personal computers; Android is on smartphones. (Tr. 2124:6-7)

If you are buying a personal computer, you want to buy a personal computer or desktop. You don't go out and look for Android or any smartphone. (Tr. 2124:7-9)

This [fourth] factor considers whether the new work is a substitute for the old. That's the key to this factor. Whether the accused work, that's the -- that's Android, is offered or used as a substitute for the original work.

*Well, you now know that that is certainly not true. Java SE is intended, always was, for desktops and servers.* That's what we're showing here. That's what Java SE is all about. Desktops and servers. You haven't heard any testimony, none, that there's been harm to Oracle in these markets. Nobody came in here and said, "Oh, we're suffering in our desktop or server market." Nothing. Not even an effort to prove that. (Tr. 2122:10-21)



### Google's Rule 50(a) Opposition

In creating Android, Google incorporated the declarations/SSO of the 37 API packages into an entirely new context. Dr. Bloch testified that *a smartphone entails a unique platform very different from desktops and servers*. (ECF No. 1935 at 5)

[B]ecause the evidence shows that *Android devices constitute a different category from those devices running either Java SE or Java ME*, a reasonable jury could find that Android's use of the declarations/SSO at issue does not harm any actual or potential market for Java SE. (ECF No. 1935 at 20)

The Court accepted and relied upon this argument. In fact, the Court's order denying Oracle's Rule 50(a) motion as to Java SE relies *exclusively* on Google's argument that Java SE was intended for desktops and servers and Android was intended for smartphones: "With respect

1 to Factor Four, our jury could reasonably have found that use of the declaring lines of code  
 2 (including their SSO) in Android caused no harm to the market for the copyrighted works, which  
 3 were for desktop and laptop computers.” ECF No. 1988 at 17. Moreover, this was also critical to  
 4 the determination that Android might be found transformative. *Oracle Am., Inc. v. Google Inc.*,  
 5 750 F.3d 1339, 1374 (Fed. Cir. 2014) (“The critical question is whether the new work merely  
 6 supersede[s] the objects of the original creation.” (quotation marks omitted)).

7 Yet all of this evidence and argument regarding Android not being on laptops and  
 8 desktops was misleading and untrue. Java SE and Android are *not* “on very different devices.”  
 9 Tr. 1898:2-3 (Leonard). Both were announced as available on laptops and desktops within  
 10 minutes of that testimony. In light of Chrome OS, “creating an application on the Android  
 11 platform” is *not*, contrary to Dr. Astrachan’s testimony, “a different context than creating an  
 12 application on the laptop or desktop computer.” Tr. 1265:10-12 (Astrachan). An application for  
 13 Android will now run on Chrome OS laptops/desktops. In light of Chrome OS, it is not true, as  
 14 Google said in its closing, that “[i]f you are buying a personal computer,” then “[y]ou don’t go  
 15 out and look for Android.” Tr. 2124:7-9. Now with Chrome OS, you can do just that. Nor is it  
 16 true that “Android does not threaten to harm any valid ‘potential market’ for the copyrighted  
 17 work.” ECF No. 1935 at 19. Android is now taking aim at the traditional Java SE market.

18 Google’s unilateral decision to withhold all information on the complete integration of  
 19 Android with Chrome OS created a deeply misleading view of the case for both the jury and the  
 20 Court, substantially interfering with Oracle’s right to a fair trial.

### 21 **III. ORACLE NEVER EXCUSED GOOGLE’S DUTY TO SUPPLEMENT THE** 22 **DISCOVERY AT ISSUE.**

23 Counsel suggested that the “understanding of the parties” was that supplementation was  
 24 not necessary. 8/17/2016 Hr’g Tr. 46:14. No such understanding existed, as detailed in the  
 25 accompanying declaration of Annette Hurst. The parties never even discussed limiting the duty  
 26 to supplement answers to discovery requests propounded in the post-remand discovery period,  
 27 and Oracle certainly would never have agreed to permit Google to avoid correcting what had  
 28 become false responses.



1 **IV. DISCLOSURE OF ARC WAS NO SUBSTITUTE FOR DISCLOSURE OF THE**  
 2 **NEW SOFTWARE PORTING ALL OF ANDROID TO CHROME OS.**

3 Google argued at the hearing that Oracle was not prejudiced by Google's failure to  
 4 disclose Android on Chrome OS because Google disclosed ARC. A simple hypothetical  
 5 demonstration of the difference in cross-examining the witnesses based on ARC and based on this  
 6 new software belies this contention. Imagine Oracle confronting the assertions of Drs. Leonard  
 7 and Astrachan that Android does not work on laptops or desktops with the information that had  
 8 been disclosed about ARC. They would have quickly testified that ARC was an experiment, that  
 9 it permitted only a relative few Android applications to run on Chrome OS, and (based on  
 10 Google's RFA response) that Google unequivocally did *not* intend to make Android run on  
 11 laptops and desktops.

12 Now imagine that cross-examination with the types of information Oracle has learned  
 13 from recent news reports. Drs. Leonard and Astrachan, you just testified that Android does not  
 14 run on personal computers, but that's incorrect isn't it? Isn't it true that Google has announced  
 15 that Android will run on Chromebook laptops and Chromebox desktops? (Yes.) Isn't it true that  
 16 *all* Android applications will now run on these laptops and desktops? (Yes.) Isn't it true that  
 17 developers can now use Android to develop applications for Chrome-based laptops and desktops?  
 18 (Yes.) The evidence the jury heard about transformation, substitution and threatened market  
 19 harm would have been fundamentally different.<sup>4</sup>

20 Counsel for Google stated at the hearing that Android on Chrome OS is really "ARC++"  
 21 and is simply an "updated version of ARC." 8/17/2016 Hr'g Tr. 46 19-20; *see also id.* at 69:21  
 22 ("updated version"). But Google's public demonstrator at its developer conference I/O said  
 23 exactly the opposite, and so did *ArsTechnica*. At I/O, Google called it "a whole new platform."  
 24 Ex. J-1 at 4. *ArsTechnica* reported based on its interview with Google's engineering director:

25  
 26 <sup>4</sup> Google also argued that Oracle did not suffer prejudice on the ground that Oracle's expert Dr.  
 27 Jaffe "didn't do anything to figure out if Java SE [as opposed to Java ME] was really hurt."  
 28 8/17/2016 Hr'g Tr. 53:7-8. That begs the question. Google prevented Dr. Jaffe from having all  
 the relevant information regarding potential harm of Java SE. Had Dr. Jaffe known about  
 Google's Chrome OS plans, he could have evaluated it.



1 The real shocker here is that this release of Google Play on Chrome OS is *not*  
 2 *based on ARC*. Zelig Hornung, the engineering director of Chrome &  
 3 Android, filled us in on the details: “We have redone this completely differently.  
 4 There are *no connecting points between the two* projects (ARC and today’s  
 announcement) from an implementation perspective.” ARC wasn’t good enough,  
 so *Google started over from scratch*. (Ex. C at 2.)

5 The Court asked counsel, “Is it true the witnesses would have come back and said, ‘Yeah,  
 6 but it [ARC] didn’t work’?” 8/17/2016 Hr’g Tr. 61:22-23. Counsel responded: “No.” *Id.* at  
 7 61:24. The Court later asked whether ARC “was a failure in experiment.” *Id.* at 68:25. Counsel  
 8 again responded: “No.” But Head of Android and Chrome OS Hiroshi Lockheimer in his  
 9 deposition testified of ARC that “You can think of it as an experiment of sorts.” Ex. 2  
 10 (Lockheimer Depo) at 197:20-21. ARC was not made publicly available but instead required  
 11 “close cooperation” between the ARC team and a few app developers. *Id.* at 196:25-197:11.  
 12 Lockheimer explained that there were only “about 100 or so applications that run on ARC” which  
 13 is a “tiny, little subset” of the “over a million applications in Google Play.” *Id.* at 196:16-23. A  
 14 program as basic as Microsoft Word, “which is available on Android, if you take that and try to  
 15 run it in ARC, won’t run.” *Id.* at 195:25-2. As the *ArsTechnica* article pointed out: “ARC  
 16 couldn’t pass Google’s own Android Compatibility Test Suite.” Ex. C. at 2. As Google said  
 17 when demonstrating its “whole new platform,” ARC “had some challenges for developers.” Ex.  
 18 J-1 at 3-4. “Access to some of the system resources were restricted,” “[s]ome apps didn’t work  
 19 great ... especially the Google Play Store,” and “some of the features that are critical for  
 20 developers, like in-app payments, required extra work on [the developers’] behalf.” *Id.* at 4.

21 Marshmallow/Chrome OS does not suffer those same problems: With the “new model  
 22 [Android on Chrome OS], there is virtually no work that an Android Developer needs to do with  
 23 their app. They just publish it to the Play Store and it just works,” according to a Google  
 24 Engineer. Ex C. at 2. For the first time, “Chrome OS will now be home to more than 1.5 million  
 25 Android apps.” *Id.* at 3.

## 26 **V. ORACLE IS ENTITLED TO INVESTIGATE DISCOVERY MISCONDUCT.**

27 Oracle is entitled to evidence regarding Marshmallow Android/Chrome OS and Google’s  
 28 failure to disclose it. A declaration from Google’s counsel “explaining why the discovery

1 responses ... were not updated, including the full extent to which counsel knew Google's  
 2 intention to launch a full version of Marshmallow ... for Chrome OS" (ECF No. 2036) *is not*  
 3 *sufficient*. The duty to supplement "applies whether the corrective information is learned *by the*  
 4 *client or by the attorney*." Rule 26 1993 Committee Notes (emphasis added); *accord* Wright and  
 5 Miller, 8A *Fed. Prac. & Proc. Civ.* § 2049.1 (3d ed.) ("The Committee Note to the 1993 revision  
 6 made it clear that the duty exists if the new information is acquired by the attorney or the party.");  
 7 *Allflex USA, Inc.*, 2009 WL 8591843, at \*4 (duty to supplement exists even if the "party's  
 8 attorney does not know about the updated information").

9 What Google's lawyers knew and when they knew it is certainly necessary to the inquiry,  
 10 but it is not sufficient. *Jones v. Aero/Chem Corp.* requires consideration of whether the failure to  
 11 disclose was "knowing, deliberate or intentional." 921 F.2d 875, 879 (9th Cir. 1990). To answer  
 12 that question, Oracle requires discovery from *Google*, not just Google's counsel. "Where the  
 13 documents have been intentionally withheld," then "the documents themselves may constitute  
 14 clear and convincing proof" regarding prejudice. *Anderson v. Cryovac, Inc.*, 862 F.2d 910, 926  
 15 (1st Cir. 1988) (*cited by Jones*, 921 F.2d at 879). Moreover, Oracle "may be able to benefit from  
 16 a presumption" that Google "substantial[ly] interfere[d]" with Oracle's case if Oracle "can  
 17 demonstrate the misconduct was sufficiently knowing, deliberate or intentional." *Jones*, 921 F.2d  
 18 at 879. Under *Jones*, the Court needs to hold a "hearing" to make "findings" on issues such as  
 19 "whether there had been misconduct, either knowing or accidental." *Id.*; *see Hausman v. Holland*  
 20 *Am. Line-U.S.A.*, No. CV13-0937 BJR, 2016 WL 51273, at \*2 (W.D. Wash. Jan. 5, 2016)  
 21 (finding that evidentiary hearing was warranted based on affidavit suggesting discovery  
 22 misconduct, holding hearing, and vacating verdict and judgment based on testimony at hearing);  
 23 *Wharf v. Burlington N. R.R. Co.*, 60 F.3d 631, 637 (9th Cir. 1995) (ordering a new trial after the  
 24 district court held an evidentiary hearing).

25 The need for discovery is especially pronounced since Google's 30(b)(6) witnesses denied  
 26 any intention to put Android on Chrome OS when asked. Google has never explained this—not  
 27 in its Rule 59 Opposition and not at the August 17 hearing. *See* ECF No. 2019 at 6-7. Felix Lin,  
 28 a Group Product Manager with responsibility over Chrome OS, Ex. 1 (Lin Depo) at 9:16-21, was

1 Google's 30(b)(6) witness regarding "[a]ll methods of distribution ... of ANDROID or its  
2 components," Ex. R at 7 (Topic 4); Ex. 1 (Lin Depo) at 62:3-23. The following exchange  
3 occurred in his deposition:

4 Q. Have you discussed or considered within Google folding Chrome OS into  
5 some unified operating system with Android such that Chrome OS would no  
6 longer be a stand-alone operating system?

6 A. Absolutely not. (Ex. 1 at 25:9-13)

7 Yet that was exactly what Google did, since the latest version of Chrome OS will now include  
8 Android. Going forward, Chrome OS and Android will be unified. And Google even announced  
9 this week that it is consolidating its position and will no longer make Chrome applications  
10 available on other operating systems. Ex. 3 ([http://blog.chromium.org/2016/08/from-chrome-](http://blog.chromium.org/2016/08/from-chrome-apps-to-web.html)  
11 [apps-to-web.html](http://blog.chromium.org/2016/08/from-chrome-apps-to-web.html)).

12 Oracle also took the deposition of Hiroshi Lockheimer, who is the "head of Android,  
13 Chrome OS, and Chromecast." Ex. 2 (Lockheimer Depo) at 23:14-15. He reports directly to  
14 Sundar Pichai, Google's CEO. *Id.* at 26:13-17. He was Google's 30(b)(6) witness regarding "all  
15 plans, product roadmaps, strategies, functions, markets, devices, and goods or services now or in  
16 the future planned to be in any way associated with ANDROID and/or any part thereof." Ex. R at  
17 7 (Topic 2); Ex. 2 (Lockheimer Depo) at 8:20-23; 10:5-8. He testified that "Chrome OS is not  
18 Android related." Ex. 2 at 192:14.

19 All necessary information is exclusively within Google's knowledge and control, and  
20 Oracle needs that information in admissible form from *Google*. Keker & Van Nest is certainly  
21 relevant, but its knowledge is not a substitute for discovery of Google.

## 22 CONCLUSION

23 The Court should order Google to submit to discovery regarding Google's failure to  
24 disclose its integration of Android with Chrome OS, and should schedule a further *Jones v.*  
25 *Aero/Chem* hearing.

1 Dated: August 25, 2016

Respectfully submitted,

2 Orrick, Herrington & Sutcliffe LLP

3 By: /s/ Annette L. Hurst

4 Annette L. Hurst

5 Counsel for ORACLE AMERICA, INC.

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